Mechanism for the Inversion of Angular Momentum of Electrons Flowing Through a Wire; Electron Accumulator Enabled by Directional Inversions via Dual Planar Coulomb Force Collars

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Introduction

Introduce a current into a wire which is connected to nothing and no power will be drawn from it. When we begin to draw current through a wire, it begins moving in a particular direction and tends to keep moving in that direction. Only under very particular circumstances can electrons move in countervailing directions. Bringing this about is not as simple as it seems, but if it could be done, it would be a useful thing. For instance, we explored the possibility recently of ball lightning being the result of simultaneous cloud-to-ground and ground-to-cloud lightning strikes giving off positrons which convert into polaritons and form self-sustaining spheres for a time, in which electrons flow in an envelopes near the circumference at the outer limits of the sphere, thereby creating the ball lightning effect (not to mention, huge quantities of X-Ray radiation.)

Propelling electrons in opposing directions has a variety of potential applications ranging from position generation to X-Ray and Gamma generation to inverse mass neutrino generation.

Abstract

Ordinarily, engineers attempting to create improved conductors attempt to mitigate the Hall Effect, in which electrons dovetail away from one-another and move toward the edges of a wire, eventually being converted into heat, magnetism and electromagnetism rather than moving in a straight line through the wire. With Direct Current, only a small fraction of electrons will reach their destination when projected over great distances.

I propose that there may be a practical application for purposefully *amplifying* the Hall Effect. I propose that we may utilize a novel variant of Coulomb Force Lines called a Coulomb Force Plane in order to constrain the flow of electrons in a wire so as to force them, at a particular point in a wire which could be called a pinch-point, to be constrained to a tightly confined area in the center of the wire whereas this pinch-point would act as an impetus for a blossom-pattern in which electrons strongly repel and ultimately come about.

The Coulomb Force Plane Generator would consist of a round collar resembling a washer emplaced around the wire which would be composed of a two-dimensional material which could be electrified and would be part of a separate circuit. When electrified, the Generator's Coulomb-associated effects would push electrons in the wire toward one-another and force them to occupy a narrow bottleneck.

Once this is achieved, those electrons would experience a greatly exaggerated Hall Effect and would strongly dovetail away from one another shortly thereafter. If the pinch were extreme enough, the electrons would not merely dovetail and attempt to exit the wire through the walls, but would experience an inversion of angular momentum and begin moving in the opposing direction.

Provided pulsed operation and a precision timing mechanism, it would be possible to permit the redirected electrons back down the wire toward the source, which would have, by this point, already emitted a second pulse. The CFPG would remain inactive so as to permit the redirected electrons to pass without undergoing a second inversion in direction, at least for the proof of concept demonstration. Where the pulses meet, the relativistic velocities of the electrons would naturally produce X-Rays in substantial quantities. Although this would establish a proof of concept, the number of X-Rays generated would be comparatively modest.

Dual Coulomb Force Plane Electron Accumulator

The next step would be to take a wire and to outfit the wire with a CFPG near each end of the wire. This can be visualized as a road along which both ends are cul-de-sacs. We need to introduce current into the wire in such a way that we can bet past the barrier created by the CFPs and for this application, magnetic induction is ideal. A magnetic north field effect is applied via electromagnetic to one end of the wire at the same time that a magnetic south field effect is applied to the other and they are alternated appropriately. The CFPGs operate continually rather than in a pulsed mode of operation.

The wire used can be specialized in order to create specific desired effects. If one wished to use the wire in order to generate large quantities of X-Ray and Gamma, efforts would need to be made in order to prevent the escape of electrons whilst permitting electromagnetism to escape. The plasma created would have to be contained by some mechanism (a magnetic containment field would make sense,) but the wires and the CFPGs would be limited to a single use due to the vaporization caused by the heat generated.

This proposal may be contrasted with the 25 August 2025 proposal, which prescribed the use, alternatingly, of superconductive pathways with semiconducting inserts placed into a small portion of that pathway. The advantage of that approach is that electrons can be accelerated to essentially light speed by this approach, but the disadvantage is that superconductive pathways have limits on amperage which are prohibitive.

Although this proposal would create countervailing electron currents each of which would be moving at 10% of C for a combined 20% (rather than 198-200% of relative velocity,) the plasma soup which would be created would naturally give rise to large numbers of electron skyrmions which would behave much as does a magnetic synchrotron in a conventional X-Ray generator. The difference here is that the electrons would be accelerated not inside of a toroidal structure, but rather, on the outside of a series of wheels made of electrons.

Although the average velocity of the electrons in the plasma would be 10% of C, localized pockets of the desired ~200% of C relative velocity would be generated. The velocity of the electrons at the moment of collision determines the energy-levels of the photons created and, therefore, this approach would allow for not only high-energy photons to be created, but in sufficient quantities to be useful for fusion catalyzation.

Conclusion

A series of such wires or filaments would be capable of generating even greater quantities of X-Ray and Gamma emissions in support of the applications specified in 25 August 2025 sc. fusion catalyzation. It is important to note that hydrogen will accumulate electrical charge and heat over time and that some short wind-up time is permissible in this approach despite the conventional wisdom that an abrupt chain reaction is required. Only in fission is an abrupt chain reaction required. Whatever amount of current is put through the conducting wires in the first “cycle” ~1 ns, will double with each passing nanosecond as the entire purpose of this device is to allow us to retain the energy input into the wire in the previous cycles of the electromagnet. Thus, if the wire, rendered as a plasma, can be contained as a vapor for a full second and the hydrogen can similarly be kept from losing containment over the same time-period, the potential energetic output could conceivably reach one-billion-fold the initial value. The use of a number of thin wires and an electromagnet of substantial power would all but ensure a successful fusion catalysis in such a scenario.